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Vol. 4 \$1 50 cts, in advance.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 29. 1844.

New Series, No. 2.

Terms to Vol. Four.

ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS per annum,—twenty-four numbers,—to single subscribers.

Three copies to Postmasters and Clergymen, for 2 dollars.

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YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS for one square or less \$10. Payment for transient advertisements in advance.

JOURNAL OF MUSIC.



SICAL Exercises in Boston, August, 1844.

THE NATIONAL MUSICAL CONVENTION.

(CONTINUED, AUG. 27.)

The Convention was called to order as usual by the President, and opened with prayer by Mr. Jones Records read.

The Convention then listened to a very interesting lecture from Mr. Hood, on the History of Music in New England.

Mr. Mason then referred to certain letters in the hands of the President, from the Masters in the Common Schools in Buffalo, which he hoped would be read.

The chairman then made some remarks regarding the introduction of music into the Schools of Brook-lyn, L. I. The Board of Education were now decidedly in favor of this movement, and the result had been most beneficial. He then proceeded to read the letters referred to by Mr Mason. These letters from the Masters in the Schools in Buffalo amount to a strong testimony in favor of Music in Schools.

Mr. Hastings, of New York city, added other interesting remarks fully concurring in sentiment with those made by the President. The same happy results had attended the introduction of Music into the Schools there so far as it had been tried.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the question was laid on the table until the Special Committee should be cho-sen, to whom it should then be referred.

The Chairman, having stated reasons, presented the resignation of Mr. Lucas as the second Vice President of the Convention, which was accepted.

Mr. Lucius Hart of New York, was then chosen

to fill the place thus vacated.

At the suggestion of the Chairman on resolutions, it was voted, on Motion of Mr. Mason, to hear their

A motion was then made to lay the report on the

REPORT.

The Committee suggests the alteration of the 3d Article of the Constitution as follows:—

Art. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the Convention, held at such time and place as the Convention shall appoint.

Also the 9th Article, making it read as follows.—

Art. 9 During each Annual Session the Convention shall choose a committee of five persons whose duty it shall be to recieve the papers of the Convention at the close and preserve the same and publish tion at the close, and preserve the same, and publish the proceedings if so directed by the Convention, and also make arrangements and issue the call for the next Convention.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. Andrews, of thanks to Mr. Kirk, for his interesting Address, also

requesting a copy for the press.
On motion of the same gentleman Messrs. Mason Johnson and Root, were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Kirk of this act of the Convention.

Col. Barr offered the following resolution: Resolved—That the next Meeting of this Conven-tion be held in New York city. This resolution was afterwards, on motion of the mover, laid on the table until to-morrow.

The thanks of the Convention was presented to Mr Hood for his lecture, with a request that he will publish it as soon as may suit his convenience

Afternoon Session.

The two articles (3d and 9th) of the Constitution, after some discussion, were amended as proposed by the committee.

Col. Barr notified the Convention that he should bring up the resolution for removal on the next day; after which.

The Standing Committee reported the following question for discussion

QUESTION.

What are some of the prominent obstacles to the ad-

vancement of Music.

The discussion of this question moved slowly at first, but afterwards took an interesting turn.

Messrs. Hunt, Root, Jones, Barr, Hill, Butterfield Hastings, and others took part in the discussion which was rendered interesting by many valuable and useful remarks.

On motion of Col. Barr this question was laid on the table.

Mr. Johnson gave notice that if there was any thing in the constitution which rendered it necessary for the Convention to sit four or five days, he should move an alteration.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 28.

11 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention was called to order by the first Vice President, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Butterfield.

The Minutes were read and accepted. ident having left the city, addressed the Convention in a short letter which was read by the Vice Presi-

dent.

The subject of the catalogue was introduced by Mr. Day, and a vote taken to print 1000, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Mason, a committee was chosen

to wait on the house and take up a collection.

On motion of Mr. Hood, a Committee on resolutions was appointed as follows:—

Col. Barr,

REV. MR. BUTTERFIELD,

MR. HILL, THOMAS HASTINGS, Esq. E. K. PROUTY, LOWELL MASON.

These matters of business being attended to, Mr.

There shall be an annual meeting of the | Hastings proceeded with his lecture according to previous notice. His remarks were very interesting and contributed much to the edification of the Con-

The resolution of Col. Barr, in regard to removal, now came up. After remarks from Col. Barr, Jones, Hastings, and others, all of a very pacific character,

Voted—That the next meeting of this Convention be held in New York city.

Adjourned

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Howe of New York, offered the following solution:

Resolved-That the true interests of Music, especially as it should be taught in families, Schools and religious societies, render it indispensable that those who engage in the profession of teaching, should be persons of blameless moral character, whose virtuousness of habit shall be a pledge for the safety of

committing pupils to their care.

The resolution for the present was laid on the

The original question was now called up.
Mr. Hood, and Mr. Howe addressed the Conven-

On motion of Rev Mr. Butterfield, it was to be understood that speakers should show also how the ob-stacles should be removed.

On this part of the question remarks were made by different individuals.

Agreeable to vote, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen as a committee for next convention :-

CYRUS P. SMITH, Brooklyn.
GEO. ANDREWS, N. York city.
LOWELL MASON, BOSTON.
ASA BARR, Westfield, Ms.
C. L. BARNES, N. York city. Committee for calling the Convention.

The question under discussion was referred to the Committee on resolutions, and the following question was proposed for discussion:

Question—What are some of the encouragements in regard to the progress of Music?

Voted, to consider Mr. Howe's resolution on the character of teachers. Some remarks being made, it was referred to the committee on resolutions.

On the question proposed by the standing commit-tee, Messrs Butterfield, Hatch and others made re-marks when it was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

Tuesday morning, August 29.

The meeting was called to order by the Vice President, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hill. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approv-

It was next voted that the Constitution be printed

with the By-Laws in the catalogue.
On motion, Resolved—that the Convention now

hear the Lecture by Mr. Hastings. Very many val-uable remarks were thrown out and the Convention were deeply interested.

Voted that Mr. Hastings be requested to occupy

the time in the afternoon by giving another lecture.

Adjourned. Afternoon Session.
Called to order by Vice President Hart.
Col. Barr offered the following Question:
What can be done in the present state of Musical cultivation to ensure Sacred Music teachers a more competent support?
Mr. Hastings being indisposed, was excused this

Session, and the question of the morning, viz:—What are some of the encouragements for the cultiva-

tion of Sacred music! came up.
Rev Mr. Butterfield, Messrs Prouty and Hastings

took part in the debates.

The question was then laid on the table. tion of Mr Wheaton it was again called up and further discussed by Messrs Lucas and Hoover.

The question reported by Col. Barr was then taken

up and Mr. Hastings being called on responded. On motion it was laid on the table.

Voted, to hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Voted, that each resolution be read and acted upon

separately.

1st Resolve d-That we regard the influence of the American Musical Convention, as well adapted to promote an extensive improvement.—Passed.

The 2nd was taken up and recommitted. 3d Resolved—That the design of Church Music

requires that those who teach it should be deeply imbued with its genuine spirit.

The time for closing having arrived, the Convention adjourned to Friday morning 11 o'clock.

Friday morning, August 30. 11 o'clock.

The Convention was called to order as usual, and

opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hill.

The Records were read and approved. Reconsidered the vote passing the first resolution of yes-

terday.

The second resolution, omitted yesterday, was

now read, as follows.—
2nd Resolved—That in view of the influence which music is capable of exerting on society, it is very desirable that professional men should manifest a deeper interest in its cultivation, and especially, that elergymen be affectionately invited to bring the subject frequently before their people—Passed.

4th Resolved—That the true interests of music, es-

pecially as it should be taught in families, schools and religious societies, render it indispensable, that those who engage in the profession of teaching music be persons of blameless moral character, whose habits shall be a pledge for the safety of committing

pupils to their care.

5th Resolved—That teachers have need to be careful in making practical distinction between Sacred and Secular n

The first resolution as amended by Mr. Hastings

was read.

ast Resolved—That we endeavor by every proper means in our power, to bring the influence of this Convention to bear successfully upon the advancement of musical taste and information throughout the United States—Passed

Certain remarks by different individuals gave rise

to the following motion, by Mr. Johnson—viz:—
That if there be any article or vote on record making it indispensable to meet any number of days, or hours per day, that such article or vote hereby be re-pealed—Carried.

The other resolutions were passed nearly as fol-

6th Resolved-That the interests of music require that teachers should seek a much higher grade of qualification.

7th Resolved-That music, as a popular science, must advance in its character and style of execution or it will retrograde, and therefore we recommend "onward" and "upward" as the motto of its patrons and teachers.

8th Resolved-That we regard tunes in the minor scale as indispensable in bringing out the true devo-tional effect of a large number of the most beautiful and soul-stirring pieces of sacred poetry, and that the neglect of them cannot be otherwise than detrimen--Passed.

9th Resolved-That in the opinion of the Conven tion, much good might result in the present state of musical progress, from the plan, of several towns or religious societies combining to give regular support to some competent teacher who should devote himself to the cultivation of sacred music within their

A Resolution, by Col. Barr, was passed, tendering to Mr. Hastings the thanks of the Convention, for the many valuable remarks made by him from time to time, with their best wishes for his future welfare.

Voted, that the subject of publishing the addresses be referred to the committee on the call of the Convention of next year.

The subject of the circulars of last year was laid on

the table.

Voted, to sell the catalogues at one cent each.

Mr. Hastings was called to the Chair, and made some remarks adapted to the close of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Lucas, the thanks and gratitude of the Convention was presented to the Vice Presi-

w words, expressing his satisfaction and the return of his thanks.

Adjourned by singing Old Hundred to the words "Be thou O God exalted high."

The above is a true copy of the proceedings. The above is a true say,
(Signed by the Secretaries.)
H. W. DAY.

"Tremendous hard work to counteract the influence of the Musical Visitor."

C. L. BARNES.

So said a gentleman the other day, who it is be-lieved occupies too much the station of a parasite at the table of his Lord.

The temark was made in regard to the lecturer on The temark was made in regard to the lecturer on Elementary teaching, at the late class in Rochester. If some one or more of our subscribers who attended those lectures, will have the kindness to send us a full account of the discussion or remarks of the lecturer in opposition to the criticisms of the VISITOR, we will be twice obliged. Our piles sent produced a little nausea; it seems that symptoms of a more serious character are now visible, and as we are fully prepared to attend to sick people, there need be no apprehension of danger.

prepared to attend to sick people, there need be no apprehension of danger.

We are certainly glad, that gentlemen had in them enough of manliness not to suffer them to be gagged with any pronunciation, by means of sarcasm and the

with any prinunciation, by means of sarcasm and the mighty force of consummate ignorance.

Opinions from a certain source, however ridiculous and erroncous, have until within a few years, been regarded in the light of law gospel. A demonstration of the philosophy of the scale, showing very plainly why half-steps or smaller intervals occurred between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8 of the scale, opened the over of some in the Preschers' class of 39, in this the eyes of some in the Teachers' class of 39, Since the publication of the VOCAL SCHOOL, thousands of teachers and others have had the mean in their own hands of clearly understanding this sub

Messrs. Lucas and others at the convention in the Marlboro Chapel 1840, and Messrs. Warner and others at the class of the Handel and Haydo Society in 1841, added other testimony, which broke the spells of one-man power, which it seems would have shut out all talent, except such as would subscribe obedi-ence to the dictates of a bigot d system. The pres-

ence to the dictates of a bigot d system. The present year the spell was further removed; and to the gratification of all assembled, we had the friendly counsels and excellent suggestions of our honored friend, Thomas Hastings, Esq of New York City.

Amen, and the article the, have introduced, it seems, confusion into the exercises of the class at Rochester. Well done, good friends—friends to your name as teachers or musical men—friends to the musical profession, that you have called in question the pronunction of these words. Be it comembered that as ciation of these words. Be it ramembered, that as musical men, professors and teachers of the divine art, we are looked upon by the learned and scientific of our own land, and by the court of England, as ignoramuses, for pronouncing (bleating) out Amen-ah-men, or auce-men, in the face and eyes of all lite rary criticism.

Let reachers therefore not fear to correct this barbarous custom of bleating out words to the shame and

disgrace of the musical profession
An article published some time since in the Musical Visitor or the words Ama, the, &c. is substancal Visitor or the words Amea, the, &c. is substantially correct, and we refer our readers to that until we shall find time to set the subject pretty well at rest, by authority which cannot be gagged down. Meanwhile pronounce Amen, and the, as any one would pronounce it, unless he has sworn alleginee to bigotry of the most unlettered kind.

If the above remarks are regarded a little sarcastic

or severe, let the heads on whom they fall take warning, this is but a small pill. We have in preparation some doses. Such as do not approve of calomel shall be steamed, showered, and faithfully rubbed down.

Vocal and Instrumental.

Questions in regard to Teaching Javenile Schools, by a Gentleman in N. H.

Mr Day: Sir,-Excuse the liberty I take in address

Mr Day: Sir,—Excuse the liberty I take in addressing you at this time, on a subject which I am assured you will take pleasure in giving all the information and advice you can consistently.

I have seen and read quich valuable information in your paper, (to which I am a subscriber,) but permit me to request you to favor me with a little information in regard to the best method of traching Juvenile Singing Schools, whether it would be the most beneficial to drill a juvenile class, much on the rules, and sing by note, be strict in regard to besting time, &c., the same as with adult classes, or whether it would be better to let them sing considerable by rote. Also be better to let them sing considerable by rote what books would in your opinion be best adapted to

he use of such classes.

Having never had the privilege of attending the

dent for the kind and gentlemanly manner in which he had presided over our meetings.

This was responded to by the Vice President in a School," (which I believe to be a valuable guide to the teacher, I shall consider myself under great ob-ligations if you can (consistently with other duties,) favor me with the information and advice desired, by mail as soon as convenient.

Most affectionately yours, &c.

The above letter being a private one, we have not felt at liberty to publish the name of the writer, but as the information desired will be important to others, we have considered to answer publicly, rather than

THE METHOD. The method, strictly speaking, of teaching Juvenile Singing Schools must be fundamentally the same as that for adult Schools, viz: The inductive method, such as is clearly set forth in the VOCAL SCHOOL. Now as to the application of this method, we should be even more particular with children than with adults. Because, children can learn to beat the time and sing; and so with all the learn to beat the time and sing; and so with an one minutia of the elements of music, practically as it relates to the voice, and theoretically as it relates to the intellectual understanding of rudiments, and mechanically as it relates to physical action. So far as any ically as it relates to physical action. So far as any thing is taught, it should be according to this METHOD. We hold that all instruction should be on the on. We hold that an instruction should remain a rithmetic, or in the higher branches of science.

Rece on Elements to be taught. The sub-

RULES OR ELEMENTS TO BE TAUGHT. The subjects of the first thirteen SECTIONS of the Vocal School should be thoroughly taught. And it is a mortifying fact, that children from the ages of nine to fourteen years of age, will perfectly learn all this much quicker than an adult school. It must not be expected of every one, but of the majority. The expected of every one, but of the majority. The kinds of time, of measure, varieties of measure, use of the dot, slur, hold, triplets should also be taught; omiting the derivation of notes, unless you have a plenty of time and write melodies in numerals to examples which are easily obtained from the Rhythmical figures. Lessons in the SCALE by numerals, should be very frequently intersparsed while teaching

cal figures. Lessons in the SCALE by numerals, should be very frequently interspersed while teaching the subject of Rhythm.
Indeed, the scale by numerals should be introduced the first lesson, and tunes sung by rote until they may be able to sing by note; even then, tunes, probably will be learned as much by rote as by note.

property will be learned as much by rote as by note. Certain it is, that when a tune is learned, they will not sing it by the written notation, unless required to.

In Dynamics, Melody and MUSICAL ELOCUTION, all the principal things should be taught that are explained to an adult class. That all this can be done in twenty-four lessons, would be absurd to state, the property of the state of the property of the state of To go well through Rhythm, Dynamics and get so as to sing simple examples in the natural key in twenty-four lessons, and learn a dozen tunes, by note or oth-

or otherwise, would be doing well.

Javenile Singing Schools are got up under all kinds of circumstances and for various purposes, these must first be considered before we decide about the

question proposed.

question proposed.

If a lew or many children are to be taught several times to sing in the Sabbath School, then of course, all would be done by rote, and little instruction on time, except so fir as to teach them to sing in correct time. And if the object be only to teach a few tunes, give a concert and make a show, about the same course would be pursued. But if the object be to teach then music, with a view to permanent good, the elements (rules) should be thoroughly explained, and the children taught to read music

and the children taught to read music.

This will not always be expedient, and teachers must judge for themselves. As to books, we know of nothing so completely adapted to Juvenile Schools of all kinds as "DAVID'S HARP." It is universally admired by teachers of the best taste. To teach children all lutlaby songs, is indicative of effectionacy and ignorance. Their little minds love variety as well as older heads.

As to therough elementary teaching our friend with

As to therough elementary teaching, our friend will learn more by making himself master of the system as laid down in the "Vocal School," than he would by attending the musical lectures ten years. So teachers have frequently told us as the conclusion of their own experience. The most that can be said of the lec-

tures is, that they are interesting and in many respects useful, but in no respect thorough or efficient

spects useful, but in no respect thorough or efficient in qualifying teachers. A very wrong impression prevails on this point. The practise of singing and instructions on taste and style, are useful.

Some young men have traveled 500 miles, spent a hundred dollars, and returned but little wiser than they were when they left. One half of the money spent for books, and the same time devoted to the study of them, would have been tenfold better for them. The truth of this, hundreds believe to their sorrow. If a young man can come on here and put himself under the instruction of some experienced man for a year, there is a safe prospect of good. It is always with pleasure that we aid such.

We might have named a book by Mr Bradbury of New York, good for the purpose. Mr Baker, of this city, has lately published one which has its merits.

On Tuning the Piano.

It was a part of the bargain the other day, in selling a piano to a friend, that we should furnish in a famil-iar style, suitable instructions for tuning a piano. This we readily assented to, knowing that in many cases, our subscribers would be glad to see such an

In the first place.

A tuning hammer is the first thing wanted. They are of two kinds The particular difference is in the hole fitted to the pins. The "old-fashioned pianos," have pins a size smaller than the modern ones, or so much smaller, that a hammer adapted to tuning the modern instruments, will turn round on the pins of one of the "old fashioned" kind, without catching the pins, the hole being too large for the pins. You must then have a hammer suited to the kind of instrument you are about to tune. The cost is usually \$1, or less. Pick out a heavy one, with a long handle. The handle should be iron, or loaded with iron or steel, so that it can be used to drive in the pins.

The Next thing

The Next thing
You will want is a little tuning wedge. Take a bit of
pine, an inch wide, by an inch and a half long, and
three eights of an inch thick; sharpen it down a true
taper to less than a sixteenth of an inch;—You now
have a wedge;—now draw over it a strip of thin
leather, and put in two or three tacks through the ends
of the leather into the thick end of the wedge; The
leather might be pasted on sufficiently strong; you
now have a wedge covered with leather. This is a
tuning wedge. tuning wedge.

A few other things for a Tuner.

A tener would want a few other things to complete his implements for tuning. He should be supplied with f nr or five sizes of wire, such as is used for the purpose, i. e., wire made out of steel. Common iron wire will not answer. It will not stand the strain, or give so good a tone.

He also wants a small hand-vice in putting on strings, a pair of common pliers and a pair of cut-nip-

One step farther.

One step farther.

Draw out your piano a little, raise the cover, and rest it back against the wall. If you have any strings to put on, do that first. If the piano is an old one, in most cases the pins should all be drove in with a hammer and a punch, so as to hit but one at a time. Give each one two or three smart clips, such as would be necessary in driving a common board nail. The pins are liable to get loose, partly by being subject to attempts of persons in tuning who know but little about tuning. A person unaccustomed to the business would wear the pin-holes more in tuning once, than a competent tuner would in tuning the same instrument a dozen times. same instrument a dozen times.

Another remark. If old pianos are below pitch, it is hardly expedient to raise them much. evils attend. One is, many of the strings will be likely to break, and a number of efforts will be renkely to break, and a number of efforts will be required, before the strings get set so as to keep in tune. Even the modern pianos require that the pins should be pretty well driven in. An old piano may be newly strung, but it is well not to supply the places of the old strings with those considerably larger. The tone will not be so pure, so sweet or so long, as if supplied by strings of about the same size.

Tuning With the Wedge and Hammer.

Commence tuning by striking C, between the treble and bass staffs. Fix the pitch of one of the strings, placing your tuning wedge between the other, and the string next to it, to stop the vibrations until the first string is tuned. Then take out your wedge, and tune the second string by the first. To do this is really more difficult than any thing else. Suffice it to say on this point, that the two strings struck at the same time, must give out only one sound. The least devi-ation from this rule is insufferable. All the other strings tuned to different letters, must be tuned with the same preciseness.

Sometimes you will find it exceedingly difficult to put two strings in exact unison. It may be owing to some unaccountable reason, based on the philosophical construction of the instrument. A hundred different reasons might be assigned, and in certain circumstances each one be the real one. Laying these all aside, there is one we have observed, viz. :-when one of two strings is tuned a zery little flat or sharp of the octave below, which has been tuned, on attempting to tune the other of the two a little growling will be heard, turn which way you will, more or less. With this hint, it will be sufficient to say that, to avoid the difficulty which arises in this way it will be the difficulty which arises in this way, it will only be necessary to tune the first string over again, perfect with its octave, or put a finger on the octave below, so as to stop all vibration. This will prove the thing. Of course you will need to have your octaves tuned

Of the Temperaments.

You will need a word on temperament. It is common to tune about an octave and a half in the middle

of the piano, and then tune all the other letters, up and by octaves. There are two kinds of tempera-One makes all the keys alike, the other makes the natural, one, two and three sharps, and one, two and three flats, more perfect, and throws the imper-fections into keys which are not in common use.

Experienced players like the first the best, because they wish to play in five, six and seven sharps and flats. This is called the Equal Temperament.

The other, which makes the common keys the best, is called the Unequal Temperament. We

best, is called the UNEQUAL TEMPERAMENT. We recommend this latter to persons who are not much skilled in playing, or who are learning to play. It will have a tendency to form the ear more perfectly, and is sufficiently capacious for their practice.

Tuning Again.

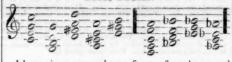
If the equal temperament be the one chosen, tune next after C, G above, a perfect fifth; next tune G, the octave below, a perfect octave. Proceed in this the octave below, a perfect octave. Proceed in this way, until you arrive at B. After this tune your fifths a little flat, and you will probably come out right. This you can tell by trying your last letter tuned, (F) with C, the first one tunnd, If they are in tune, a fifth, your tuning is good. If not, which will perhaps be most probable; the better way will be to make F perfect with C. Then smooth up your tuning by going back, tuning up by octaves and down by fifths, not exceeding of course, the compass of about an octave and a half. In the equal temperament, the thirds of every key will be a little sharp, and the fifths a little flat, i. e, not strictly perfect. The following example will enable you to understand more definitely:

Example of Tuning.



If you have got this pretty correct, next try your proof chords in the different keys. Some do this while they are uning the first time through, and this you will be able to do after a little experience.

Proof Chords.



I have given you only as far as four sharps and four flats. If these chords strike the ear correctly, your tuning will answer the purpose.

Turning the Pins.

In turning the pins to raise a sound, or lower it, by tightening or loosening the strings, be careful and turn the pin by exceeding small degrees when you get it nearly right, or, do not turn your pins backwards and forwards any more than you can possibly help, so as not to make them loose, otherwise the tuning will not "stand," the pins not being sufficiently tight to hold the strings.

The Uneven Temperament.

The Uneven Temperament.

This may be obtained, first by the proof chord of C;—C E G. Then the proof chord of G;—G B D. Then the proof chord of D;—D F** A. Then the proof chord of A;—A G** B; all nearly perfect. Then take the proof chord of F;—F A C. Then of B** ;—B** B; D F. Then of E** ;—E B B.

It may require to go over the ground several times, until you get them as perfect as possible The key of E, four sharps, will not be quite so good. Four flats will be about the same: and the "wolf," or time perfections will be thrown into the keys that are less

perfections will be thrown into the keys that are less in use, and will of course, not be so good.

We should not have been so definite, but by spe cial request, and it may even now be that some things have been omitted. Should our friend C. or any others, wish any further explanation, on this or any oth er subject, we shall always be glad to answer inqui ries to the extent of our knowledge.

MUSIC ON BOARD THE MAYFLOWER.

They sang Old Hundred on the sea;
The fishes they heard the racket,
And wondered what the noise could be
Above on board the packet!

REMEMBER

That \$1,50 cts. can be sent in a letter as well as a single bill .-The better way will be to take two copies and send \$3.

BELICIOUS.

Musical Commentary.

Gen. 31: 27.—" Wherefore didst thou flee away secretly, and steal away from me, and didst not tell me, that I might have sent thee away with mirth, and with songs, with tabret, and with harp?"

Adam Clark's note on this passage is worthy of notice, though some of his remarks on instrumental music are exceedingly erroneous and bigoted; such as the Methodists of the present day would most certain-

the Methodists of the present day would most certainly reject.

"I might have sent thee away with mirth, be-simcah, with rejoicing, making a feast or entertainment on the occasion: and with songs, be-sherim, odes, either in the praise of God, or to commemorate the splendid acts of their ancestors: with tahret be-toph, the tympanum, used in the east at the present day and called diff, a thin broad wooden hoop with parchiment extended over one end of it, to which is attached thin pieces of brass, tin, &c. which make a jingling noise. It is held in the air with one hand and beat upon with the fingers of the other. It appears to have been precisely the same with that which is called the tambourine, and is frequently to be met with in our streets. precisely the same with that which is called the lambourine, and is frequently to be met with in our streets. And with Harp, be kinner, a sort of stringed instrument, a lute or harp, probably the same as the Greek Kinyra, a harp, the name being evidently borrowed from the Hebrew. These four things seem to include all that was used in those primitive times as expressive of gladness and satisfaction on the most joyous occasions."

occasions."
Matthew Henry's note on this passage is interesting, though it is not calculated to give a fair impression. He says that Laban would have sent them away "according to the foolish custom of the country—with mirth and with songs and with tubret and with harp: not as Rebekah was sent away out of the same family, about 120 years before, with prayers and blessings, (Gen. xxiv: 60.) but with sport and merriment; which was a sign that religion was very much decayed in the family, and that they had lost their acriousness."

While there is no doubt that Laban was making false pretensions as to the manner in which he would talse pretensions as to the manner in which he would have dismissed Jacob from his employ, it by no means follows that the use of the tubret and harp would have been indicative of irreligion. The reverse of this is with more probability the true conclusion. The substance of Laban's remarks was to reprove Jacob and his daughters, and to say that he would have sent them away in the most honorable and proposed to the property of have sent them away in the most nonorable and proper manner. No doubt he meant to convey the idea (whether he was sincere or not) that had they stopped to receive his blessing, their departure should have been accompanied by exercises calculated to cheer them, in going from their home to another country; and such as would have been agreeable to the pious mind of Jacoh. mind of Jacob.

If in the reception of a prodigal son, music (i.e. intrumental music, perhaps the same tabret and harp) was proper (Luke xv: 25) it would be in time and keeping with the occasion, to sing religious songs accompanied by the tabret and harp, on the marriage of

Our otherwise excellent commentator must have forgotten, that "if any one is merry, (joyful, grateful) let him sing psalms." (James v: This Laban says should have been done.

should have been done.

About 644 years after (I Samuel x: 5) we find a company of the prophets "with a psaltery, and a tabret and a pipe, and a harp before them, prophesying." This shows that those instruments were religiously used And, that Jacob understood Laban to convey the idea that they would have been so used on that occasion, is most probable.

One thing must be evident viz: that vocal and instrumental music was quite common in those deve

One thing must be evident viz: that vocal and instrumental music was quite common in those days. It is spoken of by Laban as a family matter—one in which all could engage. So it ought to be in every family in the land. No remark was ever more true, than, that music is of heavenly origin and heavenly in its tendency. And this is true of all kinds of instrumental music, innately considered. The attending circumstances and uses of music belong to another question.

question.

It must be seen that vocal and instrumental music constituted the most important and considerable means of enjoyment, in the family and social circles. The manner in which we are to confer so rich a blessing on all the families in the land, is to teach our chil-

dren to sing every day in our common schools.

There is nothing preposterous or absurd in supposing that Jacob and his two wives were singers. It is altogether probable that they were, and all their chil-

dren. Their principal employment was to tend flocks and herds—and like David, and the Shepherds in the East at the present day, they were doubtless skilled in music. Thus we shall conclude that the music, of the Hebrews was not altogether derived from the Egyptians. For during the whole 24s years bondage, while some were employed in making bricks, many continued their native business in the land of Goshen, while some were employees in the land of Goshen, continued their native business in the land of Goshen, tending herds, and thus sustained and handed down the national character of their music. They were literally, a musical and religious people. There is no better sign of a low state of piety in a church, when their music is poorly cultivated. Music is always good where Christians are awake to duty. And it should be remembered that a revival of good singways good where constants are awake to duty. And it should be remembered that a revival of good singing for the prayer-meeting and house of God, leads to the revival of Christian Graces.

The oldest piece of poetry in the world.

["And Lamech said unto his wives,"—See Gen. 4: 23.]
On this text, Adam Clark has the following, among

On this text, Adam Clark has the following, among other interesting remarks;
"The speech of Lamech to his wives is in hemistichs in the original, and consequently, as nothing of this kind occurs before this time, it is very probably the oldest piece of Poetry in the World. The following is, as nearly as possible, a literal translation:

"And Lamech said unto his wives "And Lamech said unto his wives,
Adah and Tsillah, hear ye my voice:
Wives of Lamech, harken to my speech:
For I have slain a man for wounding me;
And a young man for having bruised me.
If Cain shall be avenged sevenfold,
Also Lamech seventy and seven."

It is supposed that Lamech had slain a man in his own defence, and that his wives being alarmed lest the kindred of the deceased should seek his life in return, to quiet their fears he makes this speech, in which he endeavors to prove that there was no room for fear on this account, for if the slayer of the wilful murderer, Cain, should suffer a sevenfold punishment surely he who should kill Lamech for having slain a

surely he who should kill Lamech for having slain a man in self-defence, might expect a seventy-sevenfold punishment. This speech is very dark, and has given rise to a great variety of very frivolous conjectures."

We put this down as a musical scrap, as we may every other poetical effusion in the sacred Scriptures. It should be borne in mind, that all the poetry of the Bible was designed for the voice alone, or for the

The poetic passages in the Prophets were delivered in song or in a chanting style, and in this respect, are all musical passages. The probable reason was, that revelations from Jehovah were more effective when

delivered in song or in a singing style.

In the present case, the fears of his wives were more satisfactorily assuaged by a versification of what more satisfactorily assuaged by a versification of what Lamech had to say, in regard to the act he had committed. This he probably sung in an air adapted to remove grief. A simple denial of a thing will be much less effective, than the same denial reduced to poetry and enforced by song. Melody opens the heart to receive the sentiment it conveys; hence the pernicious tendency of songs and ballads which are immoral and sincere.

In these days whon mechanism is applied to almost every thing, we have a great deal of machine made poetry not designed to be sung.

NOTICES

of new Musical and Literary Productions

The Homebound Whaleman, as sung with en-Song. The Homeovana Vinucenan, as song with enthusiastic applaise by Leonard Marshall, Music composed and respectfully dedicated to Sumner Hudson, Esq. by T. Bricher. 38
cents nett. CHARLES H. KETTH, 67 & 69 Court Street, Boston.
This is a bold and spirited song in three sharps, six pages, with a
lithographic embelishment of the returning ship, ploughing through
the waters. This song is easy to learn, and will be no doubt a popular concert piece—has a Pianoforte accompaniment.

ALL IS WELL. A Sacred Song. The last words of Bishap McKendree, Boston: Published by O. Ditson, Washington

Street. This is a little different arrangement in four parts of that beautiful tune found on the 87th page of "David's Harp," printed in the form of sheet music. in three sharps. We highly approve of Mr Ditson's outlay in the present case, to present the public with music and sentiment in all respects possessed of intrinsic value.

Song. The Cot Where I was Born. Melody by L

Heath, arranged for the Pianoforte by Geo. Hews. 25 cts. nett. Boston: Published by O. Ditson, Washington Street.

Mr Heath is quite happy in the choice of stirring sentiment and possesses native talent in inclody. This must be added to the stock of valuable new songs.—Accompaniment very easy—three sharps—three pages; besides a delicate and tasty title; it is a good recommendation to the song that it is a choice piece with the Hutchinson family.

QUICKSTEP. The Rochester Arcade Quickstep. Com-posed and dedicated to his friend by Mr C. Glvnn. 25 cts. nett. Boston; Published by Henry Prentiss. Court Street, Boston. Mr Prentiss always has a beautiful picture to augment the value of his sheets. And this, by the way, adds considerably to the looks of a ladies music book. Here is the Rochester Arcade, with all the signs of husines in front. Two pages of music, in the key of G, with an Ophicleide solo,

QUICKSTEF. Texian Quickstep. Ah! dear, this is a bloody affair. The vignet presents a fight on horses—drawn to life, at Thayer's Lithography rooms. The music is brilliant and pretty, but we distike the picture. Our objection however will

weigh nothing in the minds of many. Respectfully deditated to Gen. Edward Burlson, of the republic of Texas, by Francis Prentiss, music arranged by Wm. C. Glynn. 33 Court Street; H. Prentiss publisher.

Jessie Cook; The Lily of the Wood. BALLAD. ed by Marion D. Sollivan. H. Prentiss, publisher, 33 Court

street.

This is certainly the sweetest little chaste song we have seen many a day. This will be an exceeding pretty lesson for a Miss her second quarter on the Prano. Two pages; five verses—mod and natural sentiment, set to music, simple and attractive. Key

Wm. C. Glynn, Boston, Published by H. Prentis, -witten in 3 sharps, two pages, quite pretty, but not strikingly original.

DUETT Kathleen Mavourneen. Arranged by E. J. Loder. This is a duett in three flats; the leading melody of this song is very chaste and pretty: the second is well written and the accompaniment is not difficult; The sentiment is a little imaginative. Boston; Purlished by O. Ditson, Washington street.

O Love is like the Rose, Rosalie. As sung by Miss Jane Andrews, music by John C. Andrews: Boston: Pub-lished by O. Disson: price 25 cts, nett. A sentimental love songt uite chaste; two verses—three pages, with a title page, presenting a dy dressed in the latest rashiou; written in three sharps.

UICKSTEP. The Vernon Quickstep. Compose and arranged for the Pianoforte by D. W. Lothrop, Boston; pullshed by H. Prentis, 33 Court street. Two pages - one sharp; pretty piece-not very casy-not difficult. Composed

QUICKSTEP. The Love Not Quickstep. Arranged for the Pianoforte, by Win. C. Glynn; This is the more valuable on account of the old melody, which has always been a favorite; written in one flat; two paces; prettily arranged, and well worthy a place in a lady's music book.

Musical Books.

Instructions in Thorough Bass; being a new and easy method for learning to play CHURCH MUSIC upon the Pianoforte and Organ; by A. N. Johnson; Biston; Published by Geo. P. Reed, No. 17 Tremont Row. The title page indicate: the object and use of the book; and from a somewhat critical examination, we regard it a valuable auxiliary to the student who is learning to play Sacred music. The plan of the work and the instructions which acrompany the various lessons, are quite unlike any thing hitherto published, probably the fruits of M. Johnson's tour to Germany. The confusion which arises from every author, calling the same things by different names, should always be avoided, except when there is a manifest impropriety in the names in use. This work is got up in the singing book form, and contains 120 pages. The first 84 are musical exercises; the remaining pages are letter-priess explanations of the foregoing, and embrace many valuable remarks. Singing books are abundant, but works of this kind are quite rare; this indicates advance in musical science. We hope that the author and publisher may receive a suitable remuneration for their pains and expense.

The Vocalist. Consisting of short and easy Glees, or Songs in parts; arranged for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass voices: by Lowell Mason and Geo. James Webb, Professor in the Boston Academy of Music, Boston; J. H. Wilkins and R. B. Carter. The members of the late Teachers Class of Mr Mason, very probably have been supplied with a copy. It was used at the exercises of the class. Contains 200 pages, and a large number of fine Glees and songs. So far as we have examined, the sentiment is very fine and dignified. Nearly all the music is new in this country and embraces some of the best. The work is got out in a neat style, and will doubtless be anch admirted by all the lovers of good music.—We cordially recommend it. Price retail—about \$1.

Keith's Collection of Instrumental Music. Containing Marches, Quicksteps, Waltzes, Airs, Cotillons, Contra Dances, Hornpipes Quadrilles, (ABRANGED WITH FIGURES,) Scotch and Irish Jigs, Reels, and Strathspeys, Arranged for Brass, Wooden, and stringed instruments, Nos. i, 2, and 3; now come the list of contributors of the first rank. To be completed in six numbers. Boston; at Keith's Publishing House, 67 & 69 Court street; 36 pages. Our readers must spare us from particulars, since we many years since gave up dancing. The book is well filled with music which answers well to the title page. See the publishers notice,

Glees for the Million, 24 pages common size, by I. B.

Glees for the Million, 24 pages common size, by I. B. Woodbury, is now out, some of the most beautiful and exquisite pieces of composition are contained in this work.— It furnishes as much music as can be devoured by any Choir or School in one season. The variety and adaptation must suit all classes: some Temperance Glees, and some patrotic. We recommend this book to all creation, for it must please every body. The price is such as to render it the companion of every vocalist in the country. Large numbers are already engaged. It is certainly the happiest effort of the editor, who already shines most brilliantly among his cotemporaries. Beautiful specimens of L. Aterbury, Cherubini, Vicithart, Pearsall, Haydn, Ludwig, Erk, with a tew of the author's composition and some miscellaneous, herein appear. Hundreds of Choirs have wanted Glee books, but felt unable to pay the extra price for the common size. Their wants can now be supplied for \$1,50 cts, per doz, cash. They can be Hurdreds of Colors have wanter types books, out left unable to pay the extra price for the common size. Their wants can now be supplied for \$1,50 cts. per doz. cash. They can be sent to any part of the country BY MAIL, and express.

Orders on H. W. Day, Boston, & Court Square; Duren, Bangor, Me.; Silsbury & Co. Chester, N. H.; or any of the Boston booksellers will receive prompt attention. Buy it and

trv it.

A choice collection of Psalm and The Psalmodist.

The Psalmodist. A choice collection of Psalm and Hymn-Tunes, chiefly new; adapted to the very numerous metres now in use, Chants, Anthems, Motetts, and various other pieces; for the use of Choirs, Congregations, Singing-Schools and musical associations, most of which are now for the first time presented to the American public. By Thomas Hastings and Win. Bradbury; New York; published by Mark H. Newman, 199 Broadway, 1844.

The title of this book is very full and expressive of the contents; contains 352 pages, well filled with the best of music; tunes for about sixty metres; much more complete in this respect than any other book now before the public. The reputation of Mr. Hastings has long been established; Mr. Bradbury is just spreading his sails to the popular gale. The effort of these gentlemen in the preparation of this book is a most successful one. Its appearance in all respects is attractive to the eye. The hymn tunes embrace a great variety of the sweetest music: nearly all new. Some of the best modern and classic writers appear on different pages. More than 100 pages are devoted to particular pieces, Anthems, &c. and of Chants, there is more variety than in any other work with which we are acquainted. Those particularly adapted

to the Episcopal service with such as some have vainly called the Boston Chants, have a place in the work.

The Elementary department, presents strong inducements to teachers of music and schools. Two complete systems are published; the one taught by Mr Bradbury, and that presented by Mr Hastings. The book as a whole contains the cream of the talent and fruits of the industry of the editors, and cannot fail to be exceedingly popular throughout all the States. A laudable exertion on the part of the publisher, will put this book in a large portion of the Choirs and Schools in the United States.

Miter irp Works.

The Active Christian. From the writings of John Harris, D. D., author of the 'Mammon,' 'the Great Commission,' the Great Teacher,' &c., Boston, Gould, Kendal & Lincoln, publishers. This is a beautiful little 24 mo, volume of 128 pages. Under the several divisions or several subjects of the 'Witnessing Church,' "Christian Excellence," and ''Means of Usefulness,'' the author discourses very much to the edification of all real Christians. A careful perusal of this book cannot fail to greatly benefit the reader. 'The style is diguified and easy—the thoughts flowing and impressive. The reader feels that he sits at the feet of an able instructor. A fine present this for young people and old ones too;—neatly bound in guilt back and edge.

Lyric Gems; a collection of original and select sacred Poetry. Edited by Rev. S. F Smith; Boston. Gould. Kendal & Lincoin. This is a sweet little 24mo. 128 pages, of truly excellent classic poetry. Beautiful and easy style and the ourest sentiment, on a great variety of religious and moral subjects. The high reputation of the author is well established. The volume contains some of the most sparkling gems of the most distinguished poets, and some of the author's own compositions, Neatly bound in gilt back and edges.—A fine present for a sister.

A fine present for a sister.

The Cypress Wreath, a book of consolation for those who mourn, edited by Rev. Rufus Griswold; Boston.—Gould, Kendal & Lincoln. This is a jewel among the "Gems," full of the richest thoughts from more than a score of writers, modern and ancient, whose names will ever live:—123 pages of devout breathings in prose and poetry. Although best arlapted to the bereaved of all classes and under all circumstances, it will be read with profit by every sincere believer in the faith once delivered to the Saints.

New System of Practical Penmanship, founded on scientific movements, and the art of Penmaking explained. For the use of teachers and learners. By James French, 78 Washington Street, Boston; 26 pages of copies of various kinds of styles and letter, also, explanatory letter-press matter—all very good and adapted to the purpose.

Domestic Economy, being five hundred Receipts for Culenary, Medicinal and Miscellaneous purposes. By P. P. Roger. Third edition enlarged. Boston, Mass.; Joseph Dow, 22 Court Street. Here is a fine book for the kitchen and parlor too; contains 62 pages, and is really an excellent little manual. All the receipts seem to be highly useful and the domestic directions very good.

Almanac and Baptist Register, for 1845, suited to all the United States. Contains all the usual matter of a common Almanac, and very full and complete statistics of the demoninations,—36 pages. Baptists will of course patronize and many others, as it also embraces a summary of all the religious sects in the country.

A Practical System of Book-keeping by Single Entry, a Practical System of Book-keeping by Single Entry, exemplified in three sets of books, containing various forms of bills, mercantile calculations, &c., adapted to the use of Schools, as well as for merchants, retailers and mechanics, by B. Wood Foster. It is considerable to say that the system as laid down in this book is recommended by the first men of the city. It is certainly all the title page indicates. Published by James French, 78 Washington Street,

Lady's Copy Book, a neat little affair designed for, and will doubtless please all those ladies who wish to learn to write a beautiful hand. By James French, 78 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston School Writing-Book, for the use of private and public Schools in six numbers, with copies to assist teachers and aid learners. By James French, 78 Washington Street. The present number has a kind of fly-leaf of copies which can be opened so as to be used for all the pages; a decidedly good copy book.

The Elementary Copy Book, by James French; a truly excellent affair for learners. Very useful for teachers and Scholars. 78 Washington Street.

No. 2, of Keith's Sacred Harmony, See advertisement. All new; 64 pages. The style of the Music is quite different from our common books—very classical—melody distributed into the different parts. Contains some stirring and beautiful, Anthems and Chants, and on the whole requires a little more skill in performance than our common place music. Embraces American, English, and German talent.

Redding & Co's Periodical Depot, 8 State St.

Redding & Co's Periodical Depot, 8 State St.
The Omnibus, or Modern Romance, (six inside.) now first
published in the U. States, containing six novels, 256 pages,
25 cts. by Bowman Tiller. Very much like most of the
reading of the present day, imaginative, aerial—unearthly—
not heavenly, well adapted to a class of readers who have the
intellectual dispepsia and cannot digest the sober thoughts of
science and active life; very interesting of course.

science and active life; very interesting of course.

Molt Pitcher, the Fortuneteller of Lynn, a tale by J.S. Jones, M.D.; 46 pages. A love story! certainly a most interesting affair to the butterflies of fashion. Not exactly what we could recommend to those who would fit themselves by sound sense for real life:—much like thousands of other productions, which are eagerly sought by such as unfortunately need the balance of good religous principles.

The Lord of the Manor, or Roscastleton's Temptations,—Have not examined so as to express our opinion. We are aware that those gentlemen furnish a great variety of excellent publications.

Death of the Venerable Oliver Holden.

Death of the Venerable Oliver Holden.

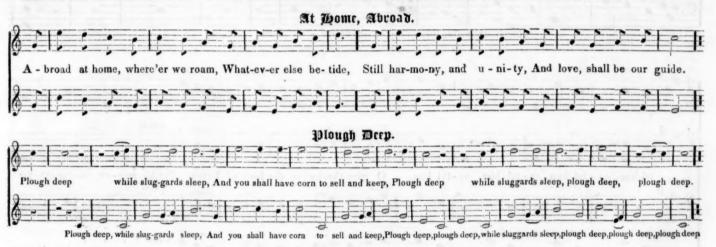
It has become our melancholy duty to record the decease of Oliver Holden, Esq., who died on the 4th of September, at his residence in Charlestown, at the advanced age of 79 years. Mr. Holden was a highly respectable citizen and a Christian, and long known for his musical productions, which of course were of the Old School. His writings and the books he published in former days, were numerous. Among the books were the 'Modern Collection'—the 'Union Harmony'—the 'Charlestown Collection'—the 'Massachusetts Compiler,' (published in connection with Hans Gram and S. Holyoke,) and the Worcester Collection. The latter was long a favorite work, and reached to the eight edition, and contained many tunes of the Editor's own composition, among which were the popular tunes Confidence and Coronation. That tune may be called to mind, and as a finale tribute of respect to the author's memory, we insert below their two principal parts, the Air and the Bass; at the same time we think they will not be uninteresting to readers:—

Canfidence





SCHOOL EXERCISES.



Notice.

This time out our Subscribers. Subscribers who commenced any time during volume three, will be supplied with the numbers of volume four, so as to give them 24 numbers in all. No notice will be taken in the change of price for those who have previously subscribed and paid.

Piano Fortes for Sale.

Piano Fortes for Sale.

Second hand piano-fortes caa be obtained on reasonable terms at the office of the Journal of Music. Prices vary from \$25 to \$75. A piano which will answer every purpose for a person to learn to play, can be had as above. Those who can afford to buy new ones will do well to do so. One advantage of a second hand one is, that it will always sell for as much as it cost. The means, by way of canals, railroads, steamboats and packets, are now at hand, for transporting to almost any part of the country. They are safely boxed up, and can be sent by almost any land route.

land route.

"Zion's Harp." The Freewill Baptists, have just published and for sale at his Music Publishing House, 67 and 69 Court Street, Boston; Containing viz:—

"Domain of the Baptists of the music, called "Zion's Harp," containing more than a hundred pages; price about 33 cts. We know nothing of its merits.

"All beal of the Music Published and for sale at his Music Publishing House, 67 and 69 Court Street, Boston; Containing viz:—

One March for four Brass Instruments; 1 Waltz, do. do.; 1 Quickstep, do. do.; 1 Medley—Quickstep, do. do.; 1 Waltz, ing of its merits.

"GEO. P. REED,

"Usto Publisher, and wholesale and retail dealer in Merchandize of every description.

No. 17, Transor Row, Boston.

A liberal discount made to trader, seminaries, and artists of the profession, and orders promptly answered from any part of the ing of its merits.

No. 2, of the BOSTON SACRED HARMONY, or New England Collection of Church Music; Just Published; containing New, Original and Selected Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Motetts, Sentences, Services, Chants, Etc., designed for the use of all religious denominations, adapted to every occasion of public worship or private devotion, and suitable for Singing Schools and Societies. Edited by T.Bissell; Boston; Published at Ketth's Music Publishing House, 67 & 69 COURT STREET.

For sale by all the principal book dealers throughout the United States. Price \$3.50 per dozen, single copy 37.1.2 cts Oct.3m.

EITH'S COLLECTION OF INSTRUMEN-TAL MUSIC, Nos. 1, 2 & 3 in one volume, just published and for sale at his Music Publishing House, 67 and 69 Court Street, Boston; Containing

THANKSGIVING, Pa. It is said that the Governor of Pennsylvania, has refused to appoint a day of Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving in N. Hampshire, occurs on the 14th of November.

No. 2, of the BOSTON SACRED HARMONY, or New England Collection of Church Music; Just Published; containing New, Original and Selected Hymn Tunes, Motells, Solutions, Solutions, four Instruments, With new figures; 2 Sets do. 3 do. do. do.; 1 Waltz, two Clarinets; 1 Gallopade, two fluttes; 1 Duett, two Violins; 1 Waltz two Post Horns or Bugles; 21 Hornpipes; 38 Negro Melodies; 12 Strathspeys; 22 Reels; 21 Jigs and Dances; 2 New Polka Dances. Price \$1.

CHARLES H. KEITH,

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DEALER in Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Instruction Books, and Musical Publications of every description, offers or sale, Musical Merchandize, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, with a discount to dealers, societies, choirs, clubs, teachers, and the profession.

All orders from the country will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

THANKSCIVING ANTHEM.





JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

PICTURE GALLIDEY Scenes and Descriptions by the Old Schoolmaster.



A Picture of my Study and Chair.

Ah young friends, I am glad to see you again. The little folks were so well pleased with their department commenced in our last, that I shall be encouraged to meet you at my study as often as any of you will call this way.

Old folks are attached to the things they used to own when they were young; however, it is not that principle altogether which makes me prize my ancient chair. It was brought over in the 'May Flower,' by my great, great great grandfather, and has been handed down from generation to generation until the present. I have owned it 47 years. Having used it carefully, it is nearly as perfect as ever.

My Cane.

My cane was made out of one of the timbers of the Old Constitution—live Ck.—Although I do not think it right for individuals or nations to fight, still as a relic of that gallant ship, I keep it, with a little more sentiment than I should a hickory cut in the swamp. It is very useful to me in slippery traveling, and is often serviceable when I walk the streets.

Old Map of Canaan.

You see the map hanging on the wall. This one of the old English stamp, published about 90 years ago. It represents the land of Canaan at the time our Saviour was born. There you can see the picture of the barn and the manger, and the star which led the wise men, And there they are with their long beards, their gifts, gold, frankineense and myrrh. In another place, you see the Savior casting out devils and bealing the sick, and a great many other things which are spoken of in the Bible. I really think that such an one would be five times as good for our Sabbath Schools, as the meagre outlines we have at the present day.

By the way, I hope that all the boys and girls who read my stories, go to the Sabbath School, since I could hardly bear the thought that they should not improve the opportunity if it is in their power.

May Dogs.

I have had no less than six dogs, and all died of old age except this one on the floor. He is a Newfoundtand dog. These dogs know more than most other animals of the kind. He will take as good care of my study as the best boy that can be found, and a little better. And their disposition is said to be better than almost any other dogs that are known.

Story about my Uncle's Bog.

Story about my Etnele's Dog.

An uncle of mine, in the year 1820, took his wife, and little son Beman and Newfoundland dog, Dolphin, on a voyage to the East Indies. Beman and Dolphin were great mates, and won the affections of all on board. One night little Beman fell overboard, having only time to make one scream before he struck the water. Old Dolphin no sooner heard the discressing cry of his little master, than he bounded from his hole and sowzed into the water.

A boat was unmediately dropped, and the speed of the ship checked. Off the sailors rowed in the direction of the lost boy, but could hear no cry. They called for Dolphin, but Dolphin did not answer. As a kind Providence would have it, after some minutes search, they discovered by the starlight, Dolphin's spots, and heard his splashing. Another minute and they reached him, holding tittle Beman's head above water, and swiming for his life. When they were taken in, Beman was apparently gone. Dolphin threw himself on the bottom of the boat almost exhausted by the effort be had made to save the boy.

In the meantime, all on board were in great concern.—The Mother and Father in agony—never expecting to see their dear boy ag in. Scarcely an ball-hour had transpired when the boat arrived within speaking distance of the ship, a lusty sailor cried Beman and Dolphin are safe. I will not attempt to tell you the joy that filled every heart. It was sometime before Beman got so as to recognize what was going on. And Dolphin now seemed as anxious as the rest.—Kind attentions, however, soon restored the boy to his affectionate parents. And now Dolphin and Beman were more than ever caressed by all on board.

Three months passed away until they drew near the Eastern continent. My uncle was now to land on an island, while

than ever caressed by all on board.

Three months passed away until they drew near the Eastern continent. My uncle was now to land on an island, while the ship was to proceed still farther. All faces were sad at the hour of separation except teman who was full of fun, and Dolphin by his actions, almost seemed to re-lize what was doing. The sailors toved him much. But had they known the consequences of what they only thought would end in sport, they would not have periled the poor dog's hie.

The boat was let down into the water at mid day, and my uncle and his wife, Benan and four good sailors to mann the boat, were now ready to start. The seene was truly affecting, They shook the hand and said good-bye. But as Dolphin was a great swimmer, those on hoard thought they would keep him behind and let him off and see how he would bound through the water. When the boat was quite at a distance, it was with force only they could hold Dolphin, who raised the

most piteous cries. Now they let him go, and the noble dog seemed to run on the water, so anxious was he to overtake the boat. But he had not gone far before he gave a hideous yell and sprung out of water. A shark, a shark! said an old sailor. Ah! they did not think that their sport would expose the poor dog to the jaws of a merciless shark. He sprung on again and then yelled most piteously. He well knew his extreme danger, and hope indeed in such a case, was out of the question. He continued to yell and jump one way and another, his strength most evidently failing. In the meantime every effort was made to reach him in two boats, one from the ship and the one in which were my Uncle, Aunt, and Beman. As you will not like to be kept in suspense on such a painful part of the story, I will merely say, that sharks usually come up under their victim, and roll over on their back, open their hige mouths and seize their prey. They now drew within a few rods of poor Dolphin, swimming for his life—my uncle stood in the bow of the boat, with his excellent gun, loaded with two balls—all ready—and when a few yards from the boat, he saw the buge tormentor, a great shark, coming up directly under Dolphin, and just as he opened his jaws to smash him at one grip, my uncle fired into his mouth;—at that moment they caught Dolphin by the neck and took him on board. The shark sunk down, leaving only a little bloody water as the last traces of this deadly foe to Dolphin.

Poor Dolphin, indeed, he lay as though he were dead for some time. When the crisis was over, all hands on board who had looked attentively on, gave three cheers for Dolphin; and I need not say that those in the boat were overjoyed, in securing their excellent and faithful dog from the cruel teeth of a monster of the deep.

It wants only three minutes of School hours and I must dis-

onster of the deep.

It wants only three minutes of School hours and I must dismiss the subject of my stories until next time.

William A. Golding. The communication of Mr. Golding dated August 4th, did not reach us until Oct. 16th. He directed the first name "Horace."—
It arrived at last but too late of course.

CATALOGUES! Catalogues! Will our friends have the kindness to send us Catalogues of the Literary Institutions they can spare?—Of Colleges, Academies,&c. Many of our readers are deeply interested in the subject of education, and we shall with pleasure always notice all Institutions irrespective of sentiment or party.

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